



Here's True Sweater Coat Smartness

TIME was, when sweater coats were cumbersome to wear and tiresome to look at. They had no dignity or distinction. Their prime object was apparently only to protect.

Our Knitted Coats are supremely smart. They have the swagger "air" so needful in garments for outing wear. They're skillfully woven from soft, pure worsted. Numerous styles, all of correct style, extend liberal possibilities for making a pleasing selection.

BURT'S

The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose, privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor; it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

WHY SHOULD WE BE THANKFUL?

This is Thanksgiving Day. And for what should we be thankful? The governor in his proclamation gives no answer except to say:

"Transcending in value all other individual possessions is the grateful heart. Aside from the sense of peace and contentment that it awakens, gratitude serves as the ballast of the oftentimes recklessly driven craft—ambition. Gratitude is the check to self-sufficiency, and the golden link in the chain of universal interdependence.

"So long as the thankful heart abides, so long as gratitude finds expression—whether through the spoken word of appreciation, or through that sacred communion that is held within the sanctity of the chamber of prayer—the human race will make toward righteousness and right living. The fullest outpouring of the human heart is the expression of gratitude. The warm and friendly feeling that gratitude awakens toward a benefactor inspires loyalty and devotion and cultivates and strengthens faith.

"Distinguished as a God-fearing people who sought to apply the ideals of a sublime faith in an Overruling Hand to the every day affairs of life, the Pilgrim fathers established and sacredly observed an annual day of thanksgiving and prayer. The custom has survived the test of time and once again is renewed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States fixing a day for such observance.

"Now, therefore, I, William Spry, Governor of the State of Utah, in accordance with custom and pursuant to the Proclamation of the President, do hereby designate as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, Thursday, November 27, 1915.

"On that day let there be a cessation of the customary daily activities; let our thoughts be directed to contemplation of the blessings of life, of health, of plenty, of material, intellectual, moral and social progress; and recognizing these gifts, let our hearts be opened in grateful acknowledgment to the Source of all good gifts.

The governor has well expressed a beautiful thought and we join with him in gratitude. We must aim to be contented, while holding to our highest ambitions. To be contented is to be thankful.

But the people of Ogden have much to be thankful for even in a material way. Of course, every place has its sorrow and sadness, but Ogden has less of the wretchedness of life than any city its size in the United States. There are over 30,000 people in Ogden and of that large population there is no one in extreme poverty, of whom we have knowledge. There are helpless old people and a few disabled younger folks, but the community recognizes an obligation to aid them, and so they, too, are blessed in being part

of a community where the brotherhood of man finds expression in deeds as well as in words.

Ogden is more prosperous and has a brighter future than any other city of its class in the country. That is one reason why we should be thankful, but a greater cause for rejoicing is that there is evidence everywhere of a better day approaching, when no one will be left to suffer alone and when all will fairly share in the good things of this world. We see progress along those lines in ten thousand activities of the great men and women of today. Even men of money no longer think of money as the all-desirable thing, and many of the wealthier are turning from the emptiness of nothing more than money-getting to the higher aim of helping to pass prosperity around and make of existence, even in the slums of the large cities, a condition endurable.

We can be thankful that we live in a period so promising of tremendous reforms in our social affairs.

IF WE WENT TO WAR WITH MEXICO

Typhus fever is as dangerous as the bullets of the Mexican sharpshooters. A doctor, who has studied conditions in the war zone, says typhus would be one of the most serious problems confronting American troops, if armed intervention were attempted. This statement is made:

The fever is always present in the colder plateau lands south of Toluca. This tableland is the normal habitat of typhus in Mexico, but it is reasonably certain that the disease can be carried by the Mexican troops wherever they go in Mexico. They carried it to Juarez; they can, and will, carry it to Vera Cruz or to whatever tropical district they go.

The physician was asked what were the worst diseases that we might expect in case of war with the southern republic. His reply was that the greatest menace to life would be typhus. Venereal disease would be the greatest disaster.

The typhus that we shall encounter there will not be of the mild type found here. There the disease is violent. It has a case mortality of 80 per cent. Americans have no personal knowledge of so violent a form.

This doctor maintains that typhus is carried by lice. If that is true, then the American troops must proceed to fight the louse as well as the Mexican. In the Civil war, but few men, of the hundreds of thousands in the two armies, escaped contact with the louse. If our troops go into Mexico, they must improve on that record.

SPLIT SKIRT OF TODAY NOT NEW.

A woman, writing to the Standard last week, defended woman's dress of today as an improvement on that of the past and pointed out the styles of ten, twenty and forty years ago, from the trailing skirt to the hoop skirt. Now comes Collier's with a page from the classics to prove that split skirts are of ancient origin and that the split was so liberal as to leave nothing to suggestion. Here is the quotation:

"Speaking of Lycorgus the lawgiver and his times, Plutarch relates: 'The skirts of the habit which the

AN OGDEN FORTUNE WAGERED ON A GAME OF CHANCE

An Ogdenite, who made \$100,000 here but thought the place too slow, received a letter from a Los Angeles land-booming corporation and straight way he sold out and proceeded in the direction of the country of vast delusions. Arriving in the City of the Lost, he hastened to urge upon the clever schemers that they accept \$36,000 of his Ogden money, with a request that he be allowed to turn over to them \$25,000 more.

We do not know the sequel, but our guess is that the former resident is poorer but wiser than when he started in pursuit of the pot of gold at the end of the beautiful California rainbow. Our surmise is based on a news item from Los Angeles, which states that eleven officers and directors of the corporation have been indicted by a federal grand jury for using mails with intent to defraud. A coast paper, reviewing the collapse of the get-rich-scheme, says:

"The crime consisted in sending matter through the mails which stated that great dividends were being earned, when, in fact, no dividends were earned, and alleging the existence of an ample guarantee fund to assure the permanent value of the stock when, in fact, there was only a nominal guarantee fund. The concern seems to have nominally paid dividends of 38 per cent a year. It does not quite appear how that was worked, but apparently the value of the properties was regularly marked up and the increment credited as 'dividend' to stockholders in debt to the corporation. If there were any stockholders who did not owe money, their dividends must have been paid according to the regular get-rich-quick routine from new money paid in by new suckers. Most of the actual cash, however, was probably commandeered by the officials. The astonishing thing, is however, that Los Angeles seems to be full of people who could be made to believe that money in anybody's hands could be made to earn such dividends. The concern took in a great deal of real money. The Los Angeles Investment company, which is the name of the concern whose officials were indicted, was one of the southern city's typical financial institutions. It posed as a \$20,000,000 corporation and was actually in possession of large areas of land, to what extent paid for is not clear. Presumably the 'tourists' who contribute so heavily to the general Los Angeles upkeep were heavy contributors to the conspirators' slush fund, for the solicitors who haunt the Los Angeles tourist hotels to get sustenance from the impressionable rich have been features of life in that city from the days of the original boom, and outside lands is their shock in trade. There is no doubt that they make money, for the tourist crop is by far the most profitable crop in that part of the state."

The Standard more than once has said that real estate dealings in Los Angeles make up the biggest sure-thing gamble in the United States. There is no Monte Carlo in this country to compare with the game of chance played in southern California, and the people of Utah should be slow to become victims.

SUCCESS MARKS THE PERFORMANCES OF THE ELKS

The production of "The Girl from Paris," which was given last night, marked the close of the Elks show season which for the merit of the show and the players, in themselves, has caused more real pleasure and favorable comment than any previous dramatic production that has been staged under the direction of the local lodge.

As presented last night, with the experience of the two previous nights standing them in good stead, the "Girl from Paris" could compare favorably with many of the professional musical shows and in some respects was even superior. A better comedian than T. Earl Pardee would be hard to find on any stage, for he possesses all the requirements of the Eddie Foy and James T. Powers type and in addition, something else that none of them can boast of, a singing

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HERE we present a few concise cold factory facts so that you can get a faint idea of what 50,000 cars a year means, and how it makes possible minimum economy. Read carefully. Then draw your own conclusions.

We are the second largest consumers of aluminum in the world—not in the automobile industry—but in the world. We use 18,000 pounds a day or 5,400,000 pounds a year.

This year we will use 20,000 tons of steel.

One of our recent monthly averages on incoming freight alone was over 85 carloads a day, or a total of 5,100,000 pounds of incoming daily freight.

On outgoing freight we never fall below 35 carloads a day and often go as high as 60 carloads a day. This year our outgoing freight will approximate 270,000,000 pounds.

Our incoming express matter will average ten to twelve thousand pounds a day and outgoing is almost double that.

We print our American catalogue in 1,000,000 lots. In addition to that is our German, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese editions which are run in 300,000 to 500,000 lots. Then there are huge special editions for South Africa, Canada, Australia, India, etc.

We receive over 1200 pieces of first-class mail matter each day. We send out over 2000 pieces of first-class mail matter each day. On an average we handle over 20,000 pieces each week. To say nothing of the fourth class matter and Parcel Post.

It is almost customary for us to mail a solid ton of catalogues and literature every day.

We operate machines in our mailing department that stamp, seal and count 250 letters a minute.

Our telegraph offices (situated right in our factory) are among the largest individual handlers of telegrams and cables in the world.

We operate the largest drop forge

plant in the industry—which means that we can make parts for \$3 (shop cost) for which other manufacturers must pay \$9.

We have over \$3,000,000.00 worth of automatic machinery—which means that we can cut production costs, on machined parts 50%.

This year we have contracted for 200,000 tires, 250,000 lamps, 100,000 fenders, 200,000 wheels, and 200,000 rims—and these are only some of the trimmings.

Some figures!

Yes—but they show the immensity of this institution. And it's immensity that makes for economy—for maximum production results in minimum costs and you save the difference.

The economical effect of such purchasing power is singularly evident in the 1914 Overland.

In every respect here is an improved and a larger car but the price is lower than ever.

The motor is larger—but the price is lower.

The wheelbase is longer—but the price is lower.

The tires are larger—but the price is lower.

The new car has electric lights throughout—even under the dash—but the price is lower.

The body is designed with cowl dash and flush U doors with concealed hinges—but the price is lower.

It is magnificently finished in dark Brewster green trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum running boards and wheels to match—but the price is lower.

Then there are Timken bearings, a jeweled Stewart speedometer—a larger steering wheel, and deeper upholstery—but the price is lower.

Never before such value for such a price!

No need to hesitate any longer. See the nearest Overland dealer. Get your Overland quick and save money.

Read this advertisement again—then draw your own conclusions.

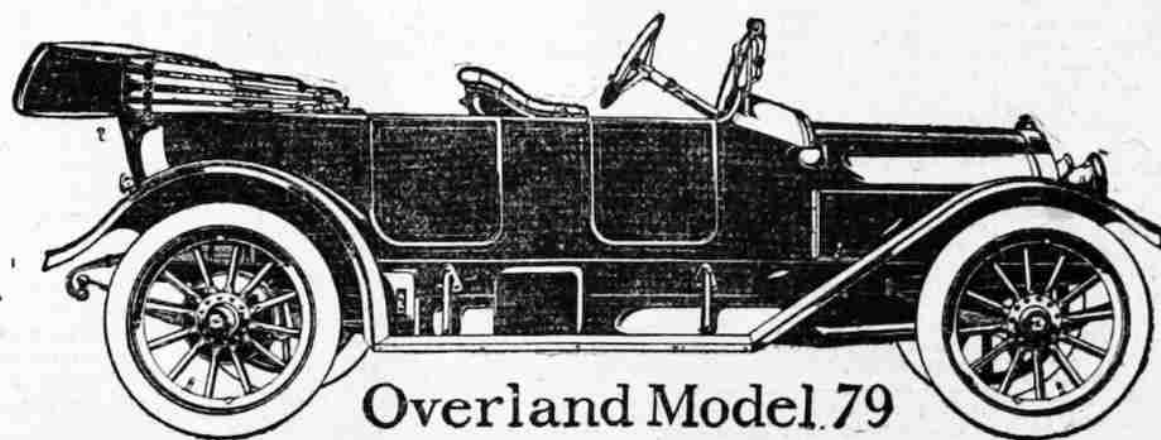
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Overland Model 79

Electric head, side, tail and dash lights Storage battery 35 Horsepower motor 114-Inch wheelbase Timken bearings Splittorf magnet Model R Schebler carburetor Three-quarter floating rear axle 33x4 Q. D. tires Cowl dash

Brewster green body nickel and aluminum trimmings. Deeper upholstery. Mohair top, curtains and boot Clear-vision windshield Stewart speedometer. Electric horn. Flush U doors with concealed hinges

voice of wide range and fine quality, with a knowledge of how to use it.

It is safe to say, also, that the B. P. O. E. of Ogden will not need to import a director for any of their future productions, for Mr. Pardee carried the double lead to a success that few directors could have attained or would have even attempted in the time given.

As the work of all who took part in the "Girl from Paris" showed, Mr. Pardee had exceptionally clever amateurs to work with both those who had previous experience and those who made their debut in the "1913" production. And the main satisfaction is that they all belong to Ogden. The main object of giving the show also met with big success for the company played to capacity houses at all three performances and many homes will be made happy during the winter by the distribution of the necessities of life, through the philanthropic channels of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

There is talk of presenting the production in Salt Lake.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN PLEASSED

The boys from the State Industrial school were entertained last night in the First Congregational church playrooms, through the courtesy of Rev.

Frank G. Brainerd.

Rev. Brainerd has always shown a deep interest in the boys and thought that an evening of amusement in the playing of the many games with which the playrooms are supplied, would be a fine treat. The invitation was sent through Superintendent E. G. Gowans and was quickly accepted.

The boys were accompanied to the church by Dr. Gowans, and some of the instructors at the school, and they enjoyed the playing of checkers, chess, parlor croquet, and a number of other parlor games.

In the meantime, the girls from the institution were having one of the best times of their lives, as guests of the local Elks lodge, at the final production of "The Girl from Paris" at the Orpheum.

AMERICAN YEOMEN SPEND A SOCIAL EVENING

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen last night gathered about 400 strong in the I. O. O. F. hall and a right royal time was had. A number of speakers were introduced by Toastmaster W. S. O'Brien, manager of the Postal Telegraph office of this city, who spoke encouragingly of

the organization and congratulated those who had been instrumental in increasing the membership recently by 75. Luncheon was served.

To A. B. Jensen, it was said, is due largely the enrollment of additional members as he had charge of the work. He will continue to handle that department. The members of the committee having charge of the entertainment were:

Mrs. O. E. Williams, foreman of the lodge; H. H. Day, Mrs. M. L. Reed, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzsimmons and Mrs. Fred D. Mitchell.

KANSAS CROPS THIS YEAR \$242,000,000

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—Notwithstanding the driest year and practically the smallest crop of corn on record for the state, the products of Kansas fields, gardens, orchards and feed lots amounted to nearly \$242,000,000 this year, a larger sum than was reported in any year prior to 1906. It was \$82,000,000 less than the value of the output of last year when the high record was made. These are the figures presented by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture in his reports on the year's crops.

This year's corn crop, amounting to less than 18,500,000 bushels, is the smallest since 1879.

Proportionately more American military aviators have been killed than those of any other nation except Italy. What is claimed to be the first satisfactory method for plating aluminum upon iron has been invented in France.

Free Toy Balloons—

Next Saturday we will give a toy balloon to every child who is accompanied by an adult, and who makes a purchase. We are doing this to introduce the famous "Weaver" water bottles and syringes. See them in our window. Every one is guaranteed.

E.A. Mich DRUGS

"The Busy Corner."
WASHINGTON AT 25TH